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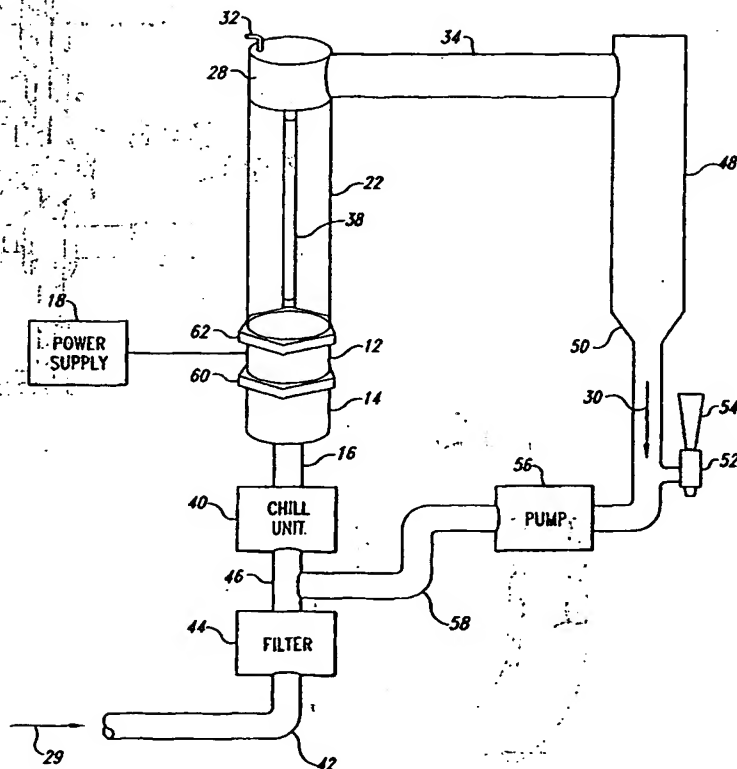
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(54) Title: HOUSING AND METHOD THAT PROVIDE EXTENDED RESIDENT TIME FOR DISSOLVING GENERATED OXYGEN INTO WATER

## (57) Abstract

An apparatus (12) for increasing the quantity of dissolved oxygen in water. The apparatus (12) includes an inlet (14) for receiving untreated water. A cell housing (12) having an electrolytic cell therein is coupled to the inlet (14). A translucent resident time housing (22) is connected to the cell housing (12) for receiving water containing oxygen and hydrogen gas. The resident time housing (22) is vertically oriented and longitudinally extended for a selected vertical length above the cell housing (12). This provides sufficient resident time of the water in a quiet zone to permit the generated oxygen gas to transition into the dissolved state prior to reaching the top of the resident time housing (22). An outlet (28) is provided at the top of the resident time housing (22) to dispense water having a high dissolved oxygen content. A gas vent (32) is provided at the outlet (28) to permit the escape of hydrogen or other gases which have not been dissolved into the water. Preferably, a chill unit (40) is provided prior to the electrolytic cell to reduce the temperature of the water. Chilling makes the water pleasing for human consumption, as well as increases the water's ability to absorb dissolved oxygen. Additionally, a light (38) or other artistic display may be provided adjacent to or with the resident time housing (22) for the pleasure of viewers.



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## HOUSING AND METHOD THAT PROVIDE EXTENDED RESIDENT TIME FOR DISSOLVING GENERATED OXYGEN INTO WATER

### TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to dissolving oxygen into water, and more particularly, to an improved apparatus and method that provides an extended resident time for dissolving recently generated oxygen into water.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Many benefits may be obtained through the use of water containing an elevated quantity of dissolved oxygen. For example, certain studies have shown that animals, including chickens and turkeys, may become heavier for a given grain consumption if their drinking water has elevated oxygen levels. Increased levels of oxygen and water have been shown to purify the water, removing and neutralizing a variety of biological and chemical contaminants. In addition, there are indications that humans obtain considerable health benefits by drinking water with elevated levels of dissolved oxygen.

It is well known that the oxygen content of water may be increased via electrolysis. According to known techniques, a current is supplied to a cathode and anode positioned in a water solution. A DC voltage is connected to the electrodes in the water. When current is supplied, electricity passes through the water, splitting some of the water molecules into their component parts, causing the formation of hydrogen gas and oxygen gas.

Currently available systems for oxygenating water with electrolytic cells may not reach desired levels of oxygen, nor do they function as efficiently as desired. Accordingly, there is a need in the art for an improved system that increases the amount of dissolved oxygen in water at an improved efficiency.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to principles of the present invention, an apparatus is provided for increasing the quantity of dissolved oxygen into water. The apparatus includes an inlet for receiving untreated water. A cell housing is connected to the inlet. Within the cell housing is an electrolytic cell. When power is supplied to the electrolytic cell, electricity flows through the water breaking some of the water molecules into their component parts of hydrogen gas and oxygen gas. At the outlet of the cell, both hydrogen gas and oxygen gas are present in the water. A vertically-oriented, longitudinally-extending housing is connected to the cell housing. The housing has a selected vertical length for providing a high resident time for water in the housing. The length is selected to be sufficiently long that a majority of the gaseous oxygen transitions to dissolved oxygen in the water.

The resident time housing has an open channel, which is unrestricted and with no obstructions therein. Further, in a preferred embodiment, it is a generally uniform cross-sectional area with a smooth wall to promote laminar flow. The use of an unrestricted, laminar flow zone provides a quiet time for the oxygen to transition from the gaseous state into the dissolved state.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is an isometric view of a first embodiment of an apparatus according to the present invention.

Figure 2 is an isometric schematic view of an alternative embodiment according to principles of the present invention.

Figure 3 is a first embodiment of an electrolytic cell according to principles of the present invention.

Figure 4 is an alternative embodiment of an electrolytic cell according to principles of the present invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Figure 1 shows the apparatus 10 for increasing the quantity of dissolved oxygen in the water. The apparatus 10 includes an electrolytic cell housing 12 having an inlet section 14 connected prior to the cell housing 12. An inlet pipe 16 is connected to the inlet 14 for receiving water flowing and is shown by direction arrow 29.

A power supply 18 is coupled to the electric cell housing 12 for providing direct current to the electrolytic cell as described in more detail later herein.

A resident time housing 22 is connected at the outlet of the cell housing 12. The resident time housing 22 is vertically oriented to provide a long channel through which water flows in a vertical direction. The resident time housing 22 longitudinally extends for a selected vertical length above the cell 12.

An outlet 28 housing a vent 32 therein is at the top of the housing 22. An outlet pipe 34 is connected to the outlet 28 for providing a flow of treated water.

During operation, the electrolytic cell in the housing 12 has direct current power supplied thereto so as to provide a flow of electric current through the water 30 flowing therein. The passage of electric current causes some of the water molecules to split into their component parts creating hydrogen gas and oxygen gas. At the outlet of the electrolytic cell, the hydrogen gas, represented by the large bubbles 24 and the oxygen gas, represented by the small bubbles 26, exit from the electrolytic cell. Both the hydrogen gas 24 and the oxygen gas 26 are, at this time, mainly in the gaseous state. Hydrogen bubbles 24 are generally larger and more likely to remain separated from the water itself. Oxygen bubbles, on the other hand, are quite numerous and create a cloud effect immediately at the exit of the electrolytic cell 12. Both the hydrogen and oxygen, at this stage being in gaseous form, begin to rise in the water. In addition, the water is usually moving through the tube as shown by direction arrow 30. In some embodiments, the water may be stationary and even in those embodiments, the gases will still rise slowly through the tube, the gas being lighter than the water.

As the oxygen 26 rises through the resident time housing 22 it will transition from a gaseous state to a dissolved state, greatly reducing the number of separate oxygen gas molecules therein. The length  $l$  is selected to be sufficiently long

that a majority of the oxygen molecules become dissolved oxygen in the water. On the other hand, the hydrogen molecules are more likely to remain in the gaseous state through the entire length of the tube and thus will remain in the gaseous form as shown by bubbles 24.

Accordingly to principles of the present invention, the resident time housing 22 is a straight, longitudinally-extending tube with an unrestricted cross-sectional area. This permits water to pass therethrough in laminar flow without encountering obstructions. This provides a quiet zone which permits the oxygen molecules to more easily be dissolved into the water. If the resident time housing 22 is made too short, the housing will terminate before a majority of the oxygen has dissolved into the water and will thus be exposed to surface air and exit in the gaseous form, rather than becoming dissolved in the water. Further, if turbulence is induced in the water, such as by having a sharp turn, a 90° elbow, or other obstructions immediately after the cell before sufficient quiet time has been permitted, then the oxygen will be inclined to remain in the gaseous state and not transition to dissolved oxygen. A shortcoming of many prior art devices is the presence of such obstructions, including sharp bends in the pipe, filters or other devices shortly after the electrolytic cell 12 which act as obstructions to prevent the rapid transition of the oxygen 26 into the dissolved state within the water.

According to one embodiment of the present invention, the distance  $l$  is selected to be in the range of 3 to 6 feet, 4 feet being the preferred range. The diameter of the resident time housing 22 is in the range of 3-4 inches in one embodiment. In other embodiments, a smaller diameter tube is used. With such a housing length and diameter, flow rates in the range of .2 to 6 gallons per minute can be achieved while achieving high dissolved oxygen values. Thus, even at very high flow rates, such as 6 gallons per minute, the resident time of the water inside the housing 22 is sufficiently long that during this quiet period a majority of the generated gaseous oxygen transitions into the dissolved state so that the water exiting the top of the housing has a relatively high dissolved oxygen percentage.



As will be appreciated, the length  $l$  that is optimum, is related to the flow rate desired, as well as the diameter of the tube and other factors. For a very low flow rate, a shorter length  $l$  is acceptable because the water will have sufficient resident time that a majority of the oxygen can transition into dissolved oxygen. On the other hand, for higher flow rates, a longer length  $l$  will be desired. The desired feature of the invention is to maintain a resident time of the water prior to encountering a 90° bend in the flow or other turbulence-creating member such that the gaseous oxygen may be rapidly dissolved to become dissolved oxygen.

The outlet 28 has a vent 32 connected thereto permitting hydrogen gas to escape at the top of the outlet 28. Any other gases which remain in gaseous form at the outlet 28 will also be permitted to escape via vent 32. However, since a majority of the oxygen has transitioned to the dissolved state, it will be retained in the water and will not escape via vent 32. The treated water 30 then passes to an outlet pipe 34 where it is provided to the consumer. If desired, a flow rate sensor 36 may monitor the rate at which treated water is provided to a user. If the water is flowing at an extremely high rate, the flow sensor may provide feedback to the power supply to increase the current or, conversely, if the flow rate is extremely low or zero, may reduce the current or turn it off as desired. The flow rate sensor 36 can be positioned at any desired location, including prior to the inlet 16, or other positions as desired by the user, it being shown only schematically for purposes of illustrating the ability to sense the flow and provide feedback if necessary.

The treated water 30 is thereafter provided to any desired user, which may include poultry, such as chickens and turkeys. Alternatively, it may also be provided to an outlet tap for human consumption.

According to one embodiment, the resident time housing 22 is clear so that a person may easily see the various gases inside the housing. A light 38 is provided immediately behind the housing. The light 38 transmits light directly through the water 30 being treated so that an operator may see the hydrogen gas 24 and oxygen gas 26 within the water 30. This provides feedback to the operator to confirm that the majority of the gaseous oxygen 26 is transitioned to the dissolved state prior to reaching the

outlet 28. Further, light 38 provides visual stimulation and an artistic enjoyment for viewers. The generation of many different sized bubbles, and their passing at different speeds through the water as the water is also traveling through the tube, creates a dancing effect of the bubbles, which has a pleasing effect to the eye of the viewers. This provides a distinct advantage in those situations where the water is being provided for human consumption. The person consuming the water has the advantage of confirming that oxygen is in fact being generated by the electrolytic cell. Further, he/she can confirm that the majority of the oxygen generated has transitioned into the dissolved state while at the same time having the enjoyment of viewing the artistic effect of the various bubbles as they are created and passed through the system. The use of this device, not only as an oxygen generator, but also as an artistic device for entertainment, is a significant advantage which is not obtainable in the prior art. Further, the immediate feedback to the user that the invention is achieving the desired result provides not only satisfaction and enjoyment but the assurance that a high-quality product is being properly delivered. This has significant commercial benefit for the sale of such water, as will be described with respect to the next embodiment.

Figure 2 illustrates an embodiment which is more particularly suited for the delivery of oxygenated water for human consumption and viewing enjoyment. As with the device of Figure 1, a cell housing 12 is coupled at one end to an inlet 14 and at the other end to an outlet 28. A vent 32 permits hydrogen gas to be vented. The resident time housing 22 is clear and has a light 38 at the back thereof. The bubbles 24 and 26 are present, however, they are not shown in this figure, to provide a more clear illustration of the structure and operation of the present invention. Prior to the inlet 14, a chill unit 40 is provided in the inlet pipe 16. The purpose of the chill unit 40 is to reduce the temperature of the water to a low temperature level to provide enjoyable drinking for human consumption. It also has the distinct advantage of significantly increasing the amount of dissolved oxygen which the water 30 can retain, as explained in more detail elsewhere herein.

Untreated water is provided as shown by the arrow 29 into an inlet pipe 42. The untreated water passes through a filter 44 to ensure that all contaminants and

undesired gases are removed therefrom. Preferably, the filter is of the activated charcoal type or other type which is known to remove chlorine gas and other substances. The water then passes from the filter 44 into a transition pipe 46. From the transition pipe 46 it passes into the chill unit 40 where it is reduced to a cool temperature for drinking.

5 The chill unit 40 may be of any type which is currently available in the market today, such chill units being well known. For example, in the delivery of beer or other tap beverages, a chill unit is often provided in the flow line, which includes a heat exchanger surrounded by ice or other temperature-reducing material. This will reduce the temperature of the water flowing therethrough to a desirable drinking temperature without freezing it. A refrigeration unit, such as the type powered by a motor and having a heat exchanger may also be used if desired.

The water passes from the chill unit 40 into the inlet tube 16, the inlet 14, and then through the electrolytic cell in the housing 12. The electrolytic cell generates hydrogen and oxygen gases as has been previously described. The water 30, containing dissolved oxygen passes from the outlet 28 into an outlet pipe 34. From the outlet pipe 15 34 the water is delivered to a consumer supply tube 48. Generally, the consumer supply tube 48 will have a smaller diameter than the resident time housing 22, such as  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, or less. By this time, the majority of the oxygen has entered the dissolved state and thus the tube diameter can be restricted. However, a gradual diameter reducer 20 50 is preferred so as to maintain a generally laminar flow and keep a substantial portion of the oxygen in the dissolved state. It may also be reduced in steps by having one or more reducers 50. Thereafter, the treated water 30 is delivered to a tap 52.

The tap 52 is operated manually by a user so as to provide drinking water from the system. The tap 52 may be of any conventional type known in the art. For 25 example, it may be of the type normally used for the dispensation of beer or other carbonated beverages having the appropriate flow valves and lever 54 thereon so as to maintain the gas in the dissolved state. Such flow valves are well known in the art, being used for the dispensation of carbonated beverages, beer, and other liquids. The user, or a waiter serving the user, is thus able to easily place the oxygenated water into a glass or 30 pitcher for consumption.

Generally, water will not be constantly drawn from the valve 52. Rather, it will be removed as demanded by a user. Accordingly, it is desired to maintain the water in constant circulation so that it remains sufficiently chilled to be comfortable for drinking. According to one embodiment of the invention, a small pump 56 causes recirculation of the water through a recirculation tube 58 into the transition pipe 46. The water thereafter enters to the chill unit and is returned to a low temperature prior to passing through the cell housing and having its dissolved oxygen content increased as has been described.

Having the water at a low temperature prior to entering through the cell housing significantly improves the dissolved oxygen properties of the water. Cold water is capable of absorbing significantly greater amounts of gases, including oxygen gas. Further, the chilled water can absorb the oxygen gas more rapidly and maintain a higher dissolved oxygen content than warm water. Chilling the water prior to it entering the electrolytic cell provides the advantage that the gas will be more rapidly absorbed into the water and further, that the water can hold a higher quantity of the dissolved oxygen than is possible at a higher temperature. The chill unit 40 thus provides an improved drinking beverage for human consumption and also the advantage of increased dissolved oxygen quantities and at a faster rate than is possible without the chilling.

As will be appreciated, the device of Figure 2 is of a type which would normally be installed in a restaurant, bar, or other location so as to provide high-quality water with a substantial dissolved oxygen content. Often, the customers wish to view the generation of the treated water and the dissolving of oxygen gas into the water. The housing 22 is therefore made aesthetically pleasing and the light 38 is selected to be of the type which will provide pleasant viewing. The light 38 can, of course, be a single light of a selected color. Alternatively, a variety of different colored lights switch on and off in a selected pattern or sequence so as to create an artistic appeal. Thus, the light 38 represents any number of different types of lights, as well as different colors so as to provide the desired artistic visual effect while at the same time the generation of high quantities of dissolved oxygen in the water.

An additional benefit of the present invention will now be described with respect to Figure 1. As shown in Figure 1, a removable coupling 60 is positioned at a bottom portion of the electrolytic cell 12. Further, a removable coupling 62 is positioned at a top portion of the electrolytic cell. The removable couplings are significant advantages in providing service and cleaning of the electrolytic cell 12 and the housing 22. When it is desired to service the electrolytic cell 12, such as cleaning the electrodes, replacing or servicing any of the components or the like, operation of the system is terminated and water is drained from the system. The couplings 60 and 62 are then rotated so as to separate the electrolytic cell 12 from the rest of the system. The cell housing 12 is thereafter removed from the system for replacement, servicing or the like as desired. Thereafter, the cell housing 12, having the new electrolytic cell or the cleaned cell therein is replaced and the couplings 60 and 62 are reattached so the system becomes fully operational. The couplings 60 and 62 can be any acceptable coupling in the prior art, including rotatable threads, watertight couplings or the like, many such watertight connections being known.

Figures 3 and 4 show examples of the housing 12 having an electrolytic cell therein. The electrolytic cell includes electrodes 20 which are appropriately connected to the positive and negative power supplies, as is known in the art. The length 23 and the number of the electrodes 20 is selected so as to provide the desired amount of oxygen generation, again according to known principles. In a preferred embodiment, the housing 12 has the same cross-sectional diameter as the resident time housing 22 so as to provide a generally smooth, laminar transition from the electrolytic cell to the resident time housing 22. Generally, the resident time housing 22 will begin immediately above the electrolytic cell so that the generated oxygen gas can begin to transition into the dissolved state. In an alternative embodiment, the resident time housing 22 has a larger diameter than the cell housing 12 to provide an extended resident time for a given flow rate.

The invention has been described and shown for a number of alternative embodiments. As will be appreciated, equivalent structures may be substituted for those shown herein in order to achieve the objects and purposes of the invention, the invention

being as broad as the appended claims and is not limited to the specific embodiments shown herein.

## CLAIMS

1. An apparatus for increasing the quantity of dissolved oxygen in water comprising:
  - an inlet for untreated water;
  - a cell housing having an electrolytic cell therein coupled to the inlet;
  - a resident time housing connected to the cell housing, the resident time housing being vertically oriented and longitudinally extending for a selected vertical length above the cell housing; and
  - an outlet at the top of the resident time housing for removing treated water therefrom.
2. The apparatus according to claim 1 wherein said resident time housing is a vertical tube having generally the same cross-sectional area as said cell housing for ensuring laminar flow of water from said cell housing into the resident time housing.
3. The apparatus according to claim 1 wherein said resident time housing is a straight, longitudinally extending tube having an unrestricted, constant cross-sectional area so that water may pass therethrough in laminar flow without encountering obstructions.
4. The apparatus according to claim 1 wherein the vertical length of said resident time housing above the cell housing is selected to ensure that a majority of gaseous oxygen present at the cell housing outlet transitions into dissolved oxygen before reaching the outlet at the top of the resident time housing.
5. The apparatus according to claim 4, further including:
  - a first removable coupling member positioned prior to the cell housing; and
  - a second removable coupling member positioned after the cell housing memberfor permitting the cell to be disconnected from said inlet and from said resident time housing for servicing the electrolytic cell therein.

6. The apparatus according to claim 1, further including a water chill unit positioned prior to said inlet for reducing the temperature of said water.

7. The apparatus according to claim 1, further including:  
an outlet tube connected to said outlet for carrying treated water;  
an outlet valve connected to said outlet tube for removing treated water from said outlet tube; and  
a recirculation tube coupled from said outlet tube to said inlet for recirculating said treated water through said cell housing and said resident time housing.

8. The apparatus according to claim 7, further including a pump positioned in said recirculation tube for providing the recirculation flow of said water.

9. The apparatus according to claim 7, further including a gradual cross-sectional reduction member positioned in the outlet tube and shaped to gradually reduce the cross-sectional area from a large cross-sectional area to a smaller cross-sectional area in said outlet tube.

10. A method of increasing the quantity of dissolved oxygen in water comprising:  
passing untreated water into an electrolytic cell that generates hydrogen gas and oxygen gas from the water;  
passing treated water out of said electrolytic cell, said treated water containing hydrogen and oxygen in gaseous state immediately adjacent the exit of said electrolytic cell;  
transporting the treated water for a selected resident time period in a vertical housing positioned directly above said electrolytic cell, said resident time being selected to be sufficiently long that a majority of the oxygen in a gaseous state becomes dissolved oxygen in the treated water to increase the dissolved oxygen content of the water.



11. The method according to claim 10, further including the step of:  
chilling the water to reduce the temperature of the water prior to passing the untreated water through the electrolytic cell so as to increase the capability of the water for retaining dissolved oxygen.

12. The method according to claim 10 wherein the transporting step includes:  
flowing the water in a laminar flow pattern in an unrestricted tube for permitting gaseous oxygen to transition into the dissolved state without obstructions or turbulent flow in the flowing water.

13. The method according to claim 10, further including recirculating said treated water through said electrolytic cell.

14. The method according to claim 10, further including reducing the cross-sectional diameter of a flow tube positioned for water to flow therethrough, said reduction being a gradual reduction without a sudden transition so as to maintain substantial laminar flow of the volume of water passing therethrough.

15. An apparatus for increasing the quantity of dissolved oxygen in water, comprising:

an apparatus inlet;  
an electrolytic cell housing coupled to the apparatus inlet containing an electrolytic cell; and  
a resident time housing coupled to the electrolytic cell housing, the resident time housing extending a predetermined height, having an outlet, and being translucent to permit viewing of water within the resident time housing.

16. The apparatus of claim 15 wherein the height of the resident time housing is determined based on a target dissolved oxygen quantity.

17. The apparatus of claim 15, further comprising first and second coupling members coupled to the electrolytic cell housing.

18. The apparatus of claim 15, further comprising a water chilling unit coupled to the apparatus inlet.

19. The apparatus of claim 15, further comprising:

an outlet tube coupled to the resident time housing outlet;

an outlet valve coupled to the outlet tube; and

a recirculation line coupled between the outlet tube and the outlet valve.

20. The apparatus of claim 19, further comprising a pump positioned in the recirculation line.

21. The apparatus of claim 19, wherein the outlet tube further comprises a reduction member.

22. The apparatus of claim 19, further comprising a plurality of lights near the resident time housing and positioned to shine light through the resident time housing to enhance the viewing of water within the housing.

23. A method to increase the quantity of dissolved oxygen in water, comprising the steps of:

passing water through an electrolytic cell;

passing water from the electrolytic cell through a translucent, vertical housing;

and

illuminating a plurality of lights positioned near the translucent vertical housing.

24. The method of claim 23, further comprising the step of ensuring the water undergoes laminar flow in passing from the electrolytic to the clear, vertical housing.

25. The method of claim 23, further comprising the step of reducing the water temperature.

26. The method of claim 23, further comprising the step of recirculating the water through the electrolytic cell.

27. The method of claim 23, further comprising the step of removing the water from the translucent, vertical housing.

28. An apparatus for increasing the quantity of dissolved oxygen in water, comprising:

an apparatus inlet for receiving water;

an electrolytic cell coupled to the apparatus inlet for releasing oxygen gas from the water;

a resident time housing coupled to the electrolytic cell for providing a quite period during which the released oxygen gas becomes dissolved oxygen, the resident time housing having a predetermined height, having an outlet, and being sufficiently translucent to permit viewing of the released oxygen gas; and

a plurality of lights positioned near the resident time housing for illuminating the released oxygen gas.

29. The apparatus of claim 28, further comprising first and second coupling members coupled to the electrolytic cell for enabling the electrolytic cell to be removed from the apparatus.

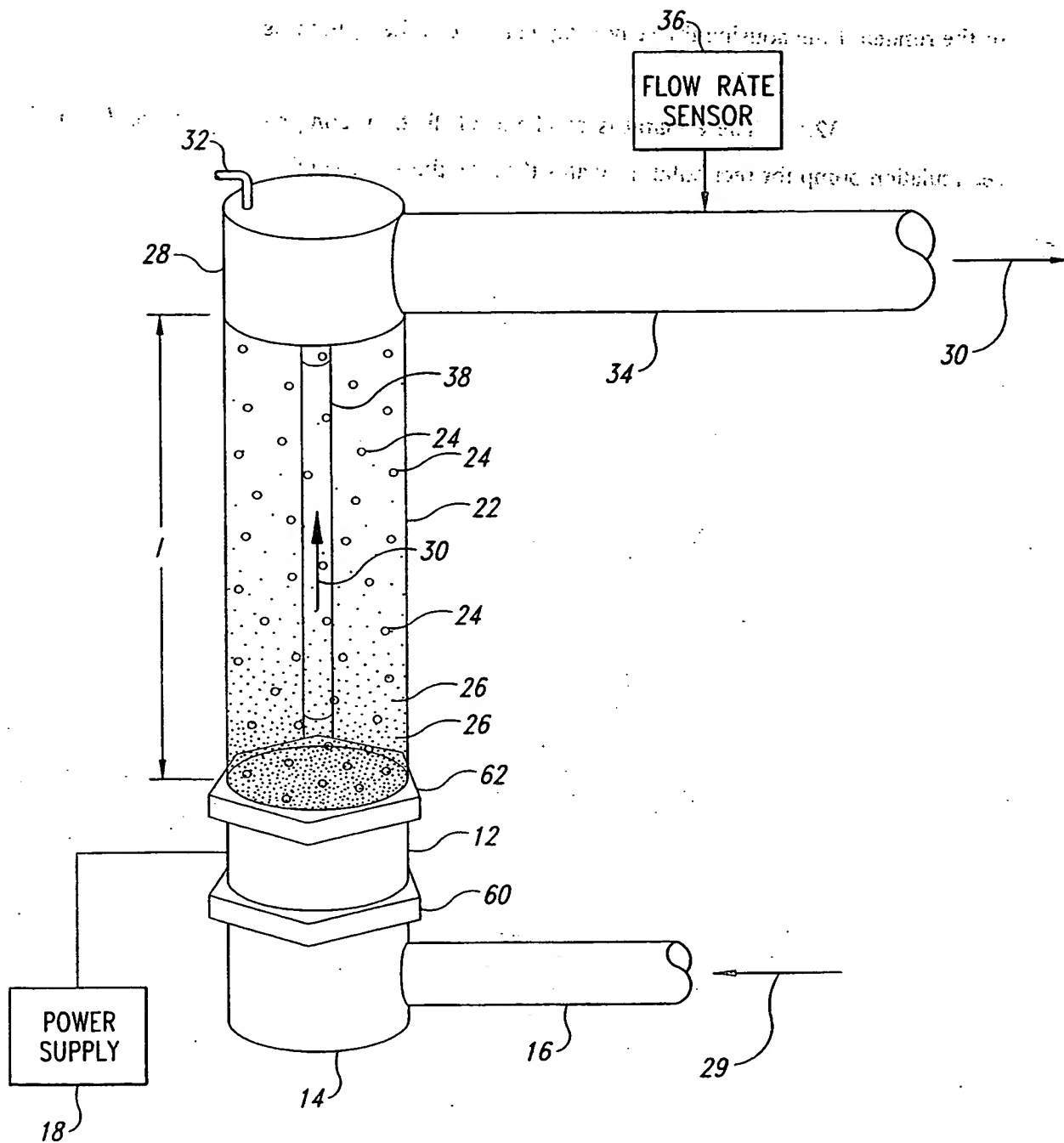
30. The apparatus of claim 28 wherein the resident time housing further comprises a cross-sectional area for ensuring laminar flow of the water from the electrolytic cell to the resident time housing.

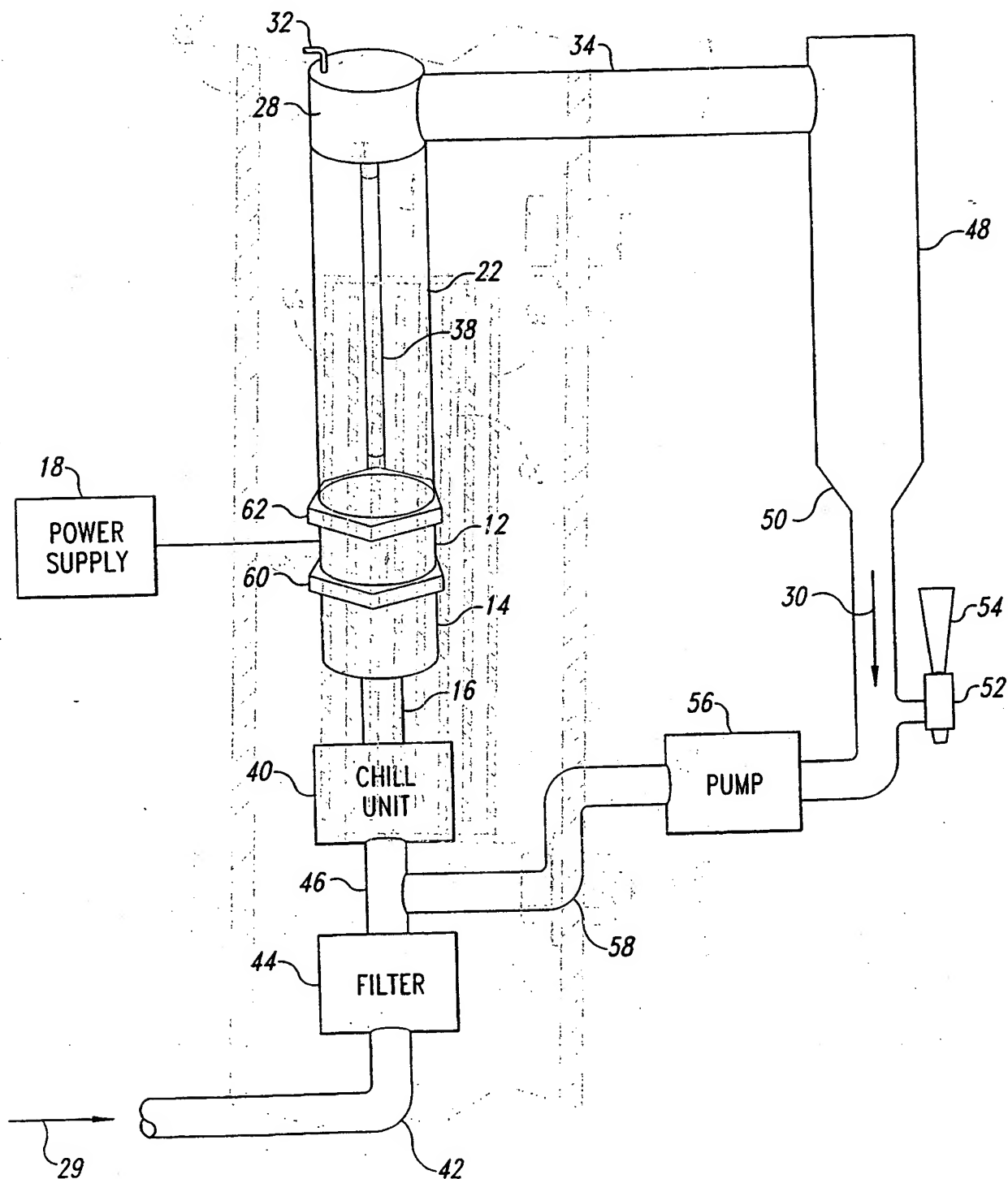
31. The apparatus of claim 28, further comprising an outlet valve coupled to the resident time housing for removing water from the apparatus.

32. The apparatus of claim 28, further comprising a recirculation line and recirculation pump for recirculating water through the electrolytic cell.



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*Fig. 1*

*Fig. 2*

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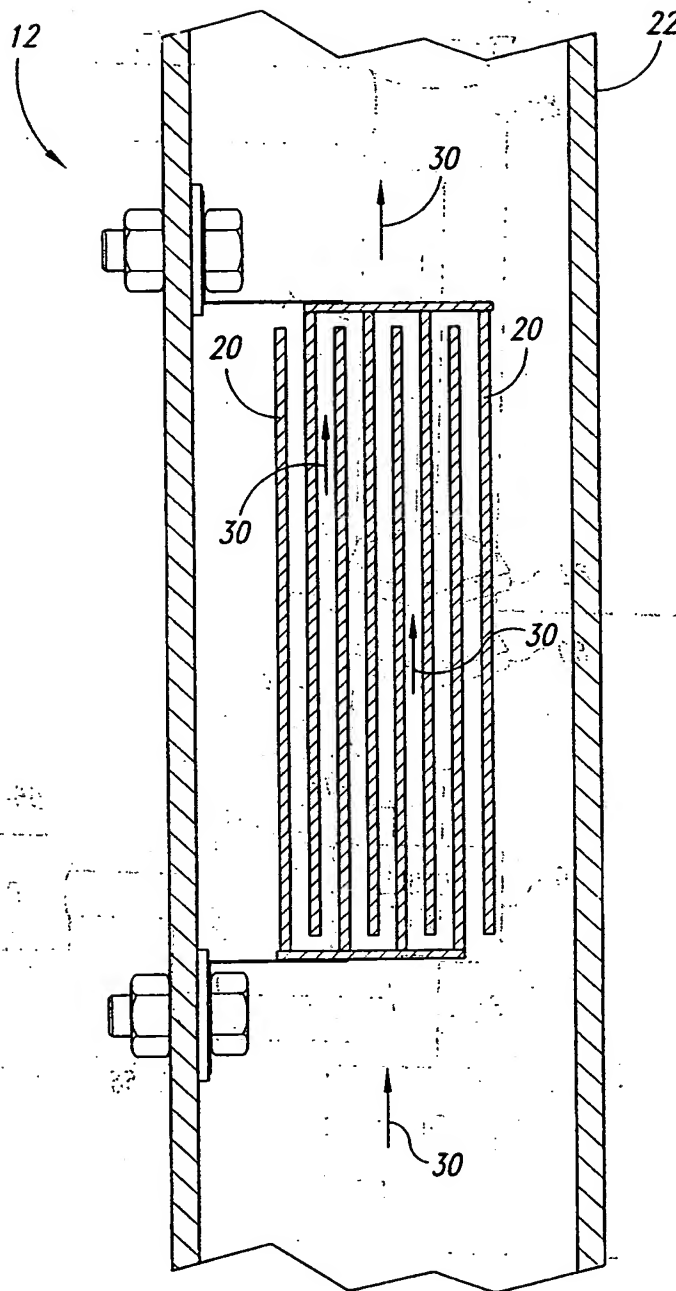


Fig. 3

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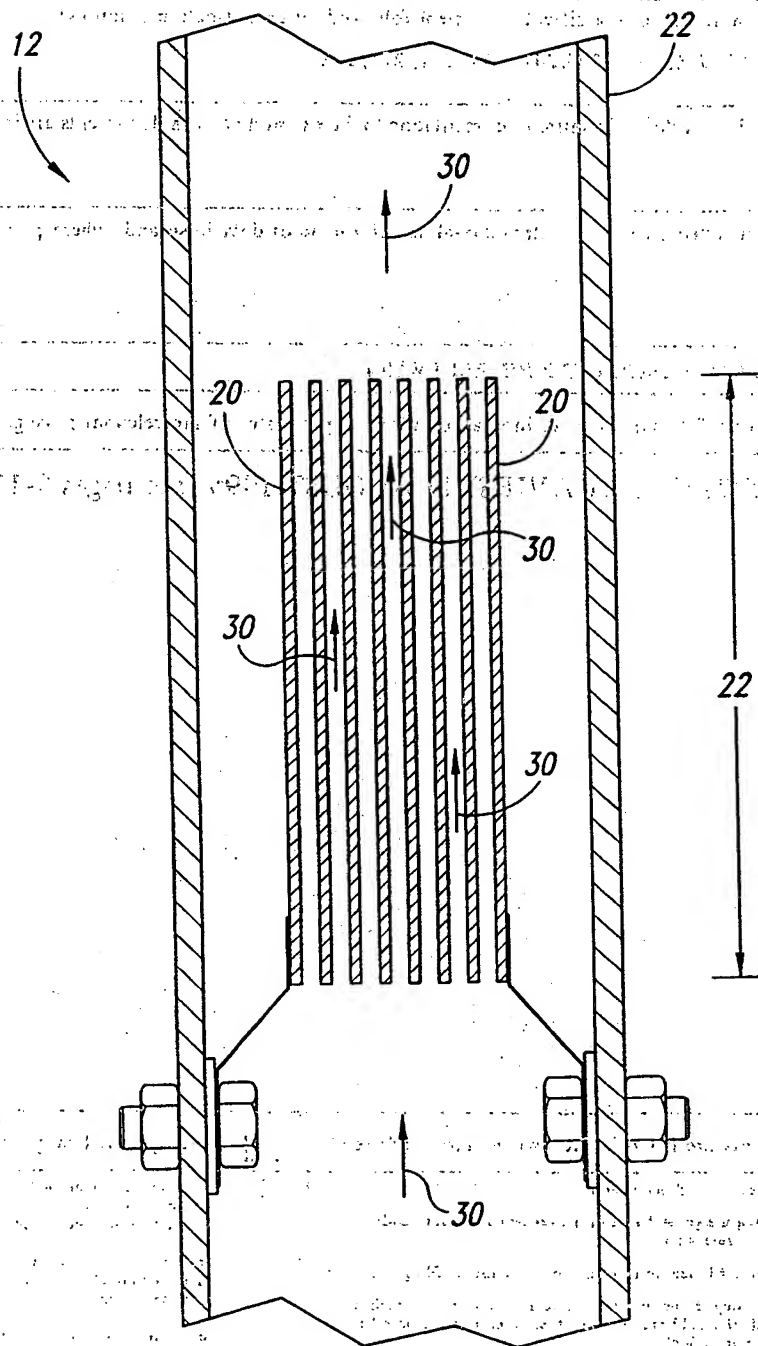


Fig. 4



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US98/07346

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :C02F 1/461

US CL : 205/742, 755, 756, 757; 204/242, 271, 274, 275, 278

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 205/742, 755, 756, 757; 204/242, 271, 274, 275, 278

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

NONE

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 95/21795 A (DAVIES) 17 AUGUST 1995, see pages 9-15,	1-32



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
*B* earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A* document member of the same patent family
*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 SEPTEMBER 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

01 OCT 1998

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1. The present invention relates to a method of determining the concentration of a substance in a sample. The method involves measuring the absorbance of the sample at a specific wavelength and comparing it to a standard curve. The standard curve is a plot of absorbance versus concentration, which is determined by measuring the absorbance of known concentrations of the substance. The concentration of the substance in the sample is then determined by finding the point on the standard curve that corresponds to the measured absorbance.